

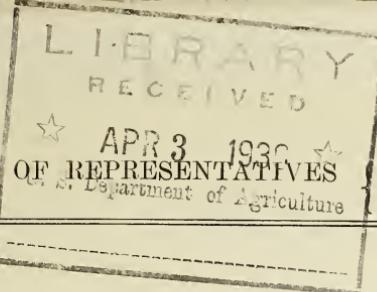
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76TH CONGRESS
1st Session

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Department of Agriculture



REPORT
No. 252

REPEALING SUBSECTION (4) OF SUBSECTION (c) OF SECTION 101 OF THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938

MARCH 16, 1939.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the
state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. JONES of Texas, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted
the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 1363]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill
(S. 1363) to repeal subsection (4) of subsection (c) of section 101 of
the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, having considered the same,
report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass.

STATEMENT

This measure repeals the paragraph under which it is provided that
if the acreage planted on a farm of any commodity is less than 80
percent of the farm-acreage allotment for the commodity, the farm-
acreage allotment shall be (in lieu of the amount originally deter-
mined) 25 percent in excess of the planted acreage.

The present provision has the effect of requiring the farmers to
plant at least 80 percent of their allotment, whether they want to or
not, if they are to receive full payment for compliance. If they reduce
below 80 percent, their benefit payments will be reduced.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with paragraph 2a of rule XIII of the Rules of the
House of Representatives, changes in the Agricultural Adjustment
Act of 1938, as amended, made by the bill are shown as follows
(existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets,
new matter is printed in italics, existing law in which no change is
proposed is shown in roman):

Sec. 101. "(c) (1) In apportioning acreage allotments under this section in the
case of wheat and corn, the National and State allotments and the allotments to
counties shall be apportioned annually on the basis of the acreage seeded for the

production of the commodity during the ten calendar years immediately preceding the calendar year in which the national acreage allotment is determined (plus, in applicable years, the acreage diverted under previous agricultural adjustment and conservation programs), with adjustments for abnormal weather conditions and trends in acreage during the applicable period.

"(2) In the case of wheat, the allotment to any county shall be apportioned annually by the Secretary, through the local committees, among the farms within such county on the basis of tillable acres, crop-rotation practices, type of soil, and topography. Not more than 3 per centum of such county allotment shall be apportioned to farms on which wheat has not been planted during any of the three marketing years immediately preceding the marketing year in which the allotment is made.

"(3) In the case of corn, the allotment to any county shall be apportioned annually by the Secretary, through the local committees, among the farms within such county on the basis of tillable acreage, type of soil, topography, and crop-rotation practices.

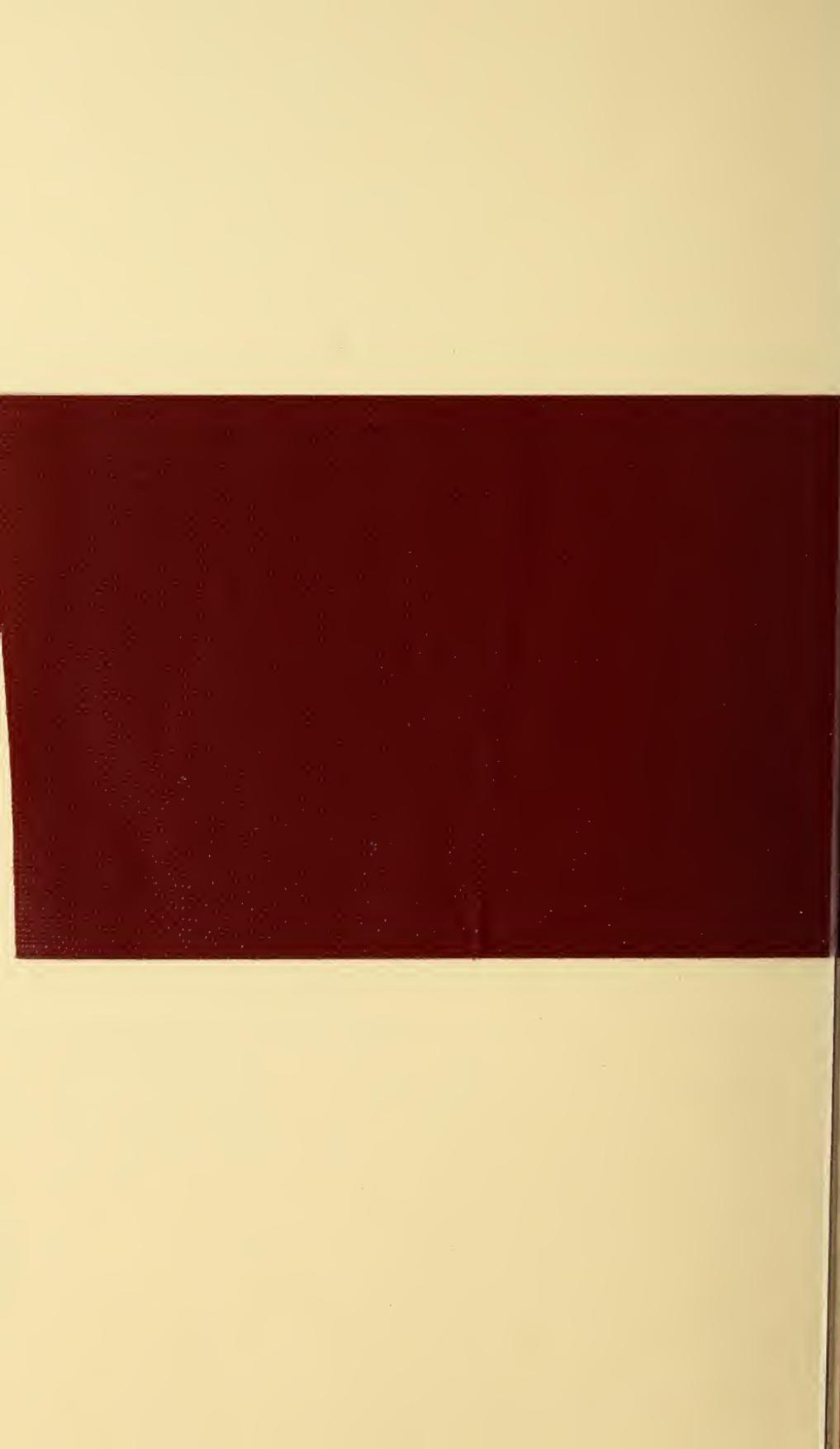
¶"(4) Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection, if, for any reason other than flood or drought, the acreage of wheat, cotton, corn, or rice planted on the farm is less than 80 per centum of the farm acreage allotment for such commodity for the purpose of payment, such farm acreage allotment shall be 25 per centum in excess of such planted acreage.】

"(5) In determining normal yield per acre for any county under this section in the case of wheat or corn, the normal yield shall be the average yield per acre therein for such commodity during the ten calendar years immediately preceding the calendar year in which such yield is determined, adjusted for abnormal weather conditions and trends in yields. If for any reason there is no actual yield, or the data therefor are not available for any year, then an appraised yield for such year, determined in accordance with regulations of the Secretary, shall be used. If, on account of drought, flood, insect pests, plant disease, or other uncontrollable natural cause, the yield in any year of such ten-year period is less than 75 per centum of the average (computed without regard to such year), such year shall be eliminated in calculating the normal yield per acre.

"(6) In determining normal yield per acre for any farm under this section in the case of wheat or corn, the normal yield shall be the average yield per acre thereon for such commodity during the ten calendar years immediately preceding the calendar year in which such yield is determined, adjusted for abnormal weather conditions and trends in yields. If for any such year the data are not available, or there is no actual yield, then the normal yield for the farm shall be appraised in accordance with regulations of the Secretary, taking into consideration abnormal weather conditions, the normal yield for the county, and the yield in years for which data are available."







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